

Module 8 Lesson Plan

Vehicle Control in Limited Spaces



Content

Essential Knowledge and Skills 16—17

- **Making Turnabouts**
 - ◆ **Mid-Block U-Turn**
 - ◆ **Two-Point Turnabout—Backing to the Right**
 - ◆ **Two-Point Turnabout—Backing to the Left**
 - ◆ **Three-Point Turnabout**
- **Parking**
 - ◆ **Angle Parking**
 - ◆ **Perpendicular Parking**
 - ◆ **Parallel Parking**
 - ◆ **Curb or Street Parking**
 - ◆ **Hill Parking**
 - ◆ **Additional Parking Strategies and Locations**
- **Assignment**
- **Assessment**

M8—Vehicle Control in Limited Spaces



Lesson Objective: The student understands the legal requirements and reduced risk procedures leading to good habits for turning a vehicle around to go in the opposite direction, parking maneuvers, and using proper vision control, motion control and steering control to conduct limited space maneuvers.

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
MAKING TURNABOUTS	<p>Limited space driving conditions require slow speeds, quick steering inputs, and an awareness of what and who is around the vehicle</p>	
<p>◆ Turnabout Options</p>	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss When driving, there are times when the need arises to turn the vehicle around to go in the opposite direction such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing an address • Passing the intersection where a turn was needed • Some turn around maneuvers are more risky than others <p>To go in the opposite direction, consider the options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a turnabout needed? • Is it legal? • Is it safe? • Consider turnabout choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... Go around the block ... Use a parking lot ... U-turn • Two-point turn: backing into a driveway on the right or turning into a driveway on the left <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... Three-point turn • A turnabout procedure is an option when driving around the block is not possible • Some turnabouts are a high-risk maneuver when the maneuver requires drivers to cross or back into traffic • Determine the amount of traffic, the width of the roadway, and the number of lanes • Is there an unobstructed LOS/POT? • Evaluate the risk 	<p>T8-1</p> <p>T8-2</p>

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Montana Driver Education and Training

Vehicle Control in Limited Spaces



ME-1

TURNABOUT OPTIONS

Consider the Options

Ask yourself: Is it needed? Legal? Safe?

What are the turnabout choices?

- Go around the block
- Use a parking lot
- U-Turn
- Two-Point Turn
- Three-Point Turn



ME-2

M 8

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Turnabout Restrictions</p>	<p>A clear Line of Sight (LOS) and safe Path of Travel (POT) must be available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montana law does not permit a driver to turn the vehicle around to go in the opposite direction unless it can be made safely and without interfering with other traffic • Montana law restricts turnabouts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... in a curve ... upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade where the vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within five hundred (500) feet ... in a No-Passing Zone 	T8-3
<p>MID BLOCK U-TURN</p>	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mid-block U-turn is safer than an intersection U-turn because traffic can appear from multiple directions while in an intersection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... Some towns post signs for U-turns at intersections only • When choosing a location to make a turnabout, consider the width of the street and the volume of traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... The width of the road must be sufficient to accommodate the turning radius of the vehicle ... Drivers need to be aware of the turning radius of their vehicle • A mid-block U-turn should be performed in a low volume traffic area with no legal restriction for performing the maneuver 	T8-4
<p>◆ Good Habits For a Mid-Block U-Turn</p>	<p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check traffic ahead and to the rear • Ensure clear visibility for 500 feet in both directions • Signal right and move to the right edge of the road and stop in LP3, with the right side tires 3-6 inches from the side of the roadway or curb • Signal left, check traffic again, allow a 20-30 second gap in traffic to complete the maneuver, especially if unsure of the turning radius of the vehicle 	T8-5

Student Learning Activities

Resources



TURNABOUT RESTRICTIONS

Drivers may not turn the vehicle around unless it can be done safely and without interfering with other traffic

Turnabouts are restricted when

- in a curve
- approaching or near a hill where you can't see 500 feet in either direction
- in a No Passing Zone



MR - 2

Mid-Block U-Turn

Ask these questions:

- How wide is the street?
- How much traffic is there?
- What is the turning radius of your vehicle?
- Is it legal?



Is this a safe location and time for a U-Turn?



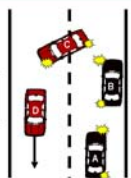
MR - 4

M 8

Mid-Block U-Turn

Describe the Good Habits for a mid-block U-Turn

1. Vision Control
Traffic Checks
Targeting
Reference Points
2. Motion Control
Lane Position
Signaling
Speed/Brake
3. Steering Control
Type



MR - 5

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Good Habits For a Mid-Block U-Turn (Cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn head and look to new target area • Turn the wheel rapidly to the left, while moving slowly to the other side of the road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... Turning the wheel while the vehicle is stopped is hard on the tires, often referred to as "dry steering" • Do not stop if enough room is available to turn completely around in one continuous movement (keep wheels turned until vehicle is aligned with new target area) • Accelerate into the new target area, check mirrors • Be sure signal cancelled 	T8-6
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors For a Mid-Block U-Turn</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to see 500 feet in both directions • Failure to signal • Failure to check traffic before turning left • Failure to select a safe gap • Speed too fast or too slow • Turning the wheel too slowly • Failure to turn head and look to new target area • Stopping unnecessarily 	T8-7
<p>TWO-POINT TURNABOUT BACKING TO THE RIGHT</p>	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When going around the block or using a parking lot is not an option, a two-point turnabout is the safest maneuver from the right side of the road • A two-point turnabout should be used in a low-volume area, with no legal restriction for performing the maneuver in a driveway or street • The advantage of this maneuver is being able to reenter traffic by driving forward 	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Risky Behaviors For Mid-Block U-Turn



- Failing to see 500 feet
- Failing to Signal
- Failing to check traffic
- Failing to get a safe gap
- Failing to turn head, look to new target
- Speed too fast or too slow
- Stopping unnecessarily

M 8

Two-Point Turnabout – Backing to the Right

Use this maneuver in a low-volume area with no legal restrictions for using a driveway or street

Advantage: drivers are able to reenter traffic by driving forward

This is the **safest** maneuver from the right side of the road



M8 - 7

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Good Habits for a Two-Point Turnabout by Backing Right into a Driveway or Street</p>	<p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check rear traffic, signal right after passing a driveway or intersection to avoid confusing other drivers • Move to the curb, LP3 • Stop in LP3, wheels straight, rear bumper just beyond the driveway or intersection • Check traffic, be able to see 500 feet in either direction • Shift to reverse, cover the brake • Some acceleration may be required due to road condition (crowned, dips in the intersections or driveway) • Look to the rear and slowly back up to pivot point (the corner support post of the rear window of the vehicle appears to conceal the curb line of the driveway, or street, into which the vehicle is backing) • While looking back, use hand-over-hand steering to turn right into the driveway or street • Check the front swing of the vehicle because it will move farther than the rear! • To reduce risk, back the shortest distance possible to accomplish the maneuver • Stop with the wheels straight when the vehicle is even with the curb line (safety stop position) • With foot on the brake, shift to drive (or 1st gear) and signal left • Check traffic • When safe, turn left into the new target area • Check rear zone 	T8-8
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Making a Two-Point Turnabout by Backing Right into a Driveway or</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to move to LP3 • Failure to check zones for traffic • Failure to signal or signaling too soon, confusing other drivers • Failure to shift into reverse • Improper use of the steering wheel • Failure to look back while backing until stopped • Failure to recognize pivot point for turning • Failure to check front end swing • Failure to move completely off the street • Forgetting to shift into drive • Excessive speed 	T8-9

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Two-Point Turnabout – Backing to the Right

Describe the **Good Habits** for a Two-Point Turnabout backing to the right

1. Vision Control
Traffic Checks
Targeting
Reference Points

2. Motion Control
Lane Position
Signaling
Speed/Brakes

3. Steering Control
Type

M8 - 8

M 8

Risky Behaviors for a Two-Point Turnabout Backing to the Right

- Forgetting to move to LP3
- Forgetting to check traffic
- Forgetting to signal or early signal
- Forgetting to shift into reverse
- Improper use of steering wheel
- Forgetting to look back while backing until stopped
- Forgetting to see pivot point
- Forgetting to check front swing
- Forgetting to move completely off street
- Forgetting to shift into drive
- Excessive speed

M8 - 9

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
TWO-POINT TURNABOUT BACKING TO THE LEFT	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A two-point turnabout to the left is riskier since it requires backing into traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... Select a driveway or road where the maneuver is legal ... Choose a location with a clear view in both directions • Backing must be safe and without interfering with traffic 	
<p>◆ Good Habits For a Two-Point Turnabout by Backing Left into a Driveway or Street</p>	<p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select a location without line of sight restrictions • Check traffic and pedestrians, signal left and move to LP2 • Select a safe gap for your left turn • Turn left into the driveway or roadway, stop in LP 3 when the rear of the vehicle clears the street (use rear limit reference point) • Check for traffic again, be able to see 500 feet in either direction • Signal right • Shift to reverse • Look back to the right rear and side, back slowly toward the target area • When the rear window corner support post appears to conceal the curb line of the lane into which the vehicle is backing into (pivot point) begin turning sharply into the new lane at a slow speed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... Some acceleration may be required depending on the type of road edge (gutter depth, crown, etc.) ... Check the front swing of the vehicle as the turn is made while backing • To reduce risk, back the shortest distance possible to accomplish the maneuver • Stop with the wheels straight • With foot on the brake, shift to drive (or 1st gear) and accelerate toward the target area • Check rear zone 	<p>T8-10</p>
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Making a Two-Point Turnabout by Backing Left into a Driveway</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to check traffic, see 500 feet, get a safe gap • Failure to signal • Failure to move completely off the street 	<p>T8-11</p>

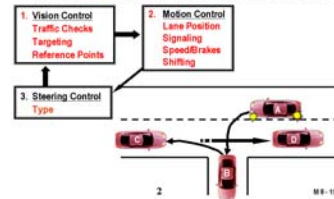
Student Learning Activities

Resources



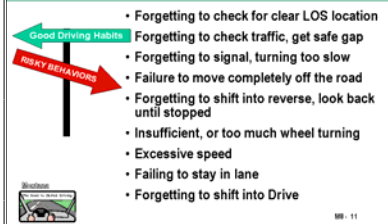
Two-Point Turnabout to the Left

Describe the **Good Habits** for a Two-Point Turnabout to the left



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Risky Behaviors for a Two-Point Turnabout to the Left



Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Making a Two-Point Turnabout by Backing Left into a Driveway or Street (Cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to shift into reverse • Failure to look back while backing until stopped • Failure to turn wheel quickly while moving slowly • Excessive speed • Failure to stay in proper lane • Forgetting to shift into drive 	T8-12
<p>THREE-POINT TURNABOUT</p>	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-point turnabouts are the most hazardous turnabouts to make, but can be performed in the least amount of space • Three-point turnabouts are an option if a driveway is not available, if traffic is light, if driving around the block is not an option, or the available space prevents a U-turn 	
<p>◆ Good Habits for a Three-Point Turnabout</p>	<p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check traffic ahead and to the rear • Be able to see 500 feet in either direction • Select at least a 20-30 second gap • Check mirrors, signal right and move to the right edge of the road (LP3) and stop • Signal left, check traffic again • Turn head, look to the target area while turning • Use hand-over-hand steering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... turn the wheel rapidly to the left, while moving slowly to the other side of the road ... use reference points to stop when the front of the vehicle is close to the edge of the curb or roadway • Shift to reverse • Check traffic, look back and turn wheels quickly all the way to the right while backing up slowly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... Turn signal will cancel when the steering wheel is turned sufficiently • Look back until stopped • Use quick glances for changes in the other zones • Back only as far as needed to complete the turn 	T8-13

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Three-Point Turnabout

The most hazardous turnabout

Consider if:

- a driveway/street is not available
- driving around the block is not an option
- available space is insufficient for another type of turnabout

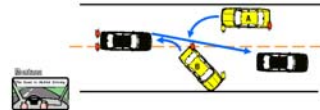
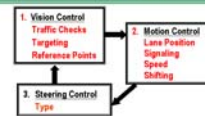


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Three-Point Turnabout

Describe the
Good Habits for
turning the
vehicle around in
a Three-Point
Turnabout



M8 - 13

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Good Habits For a Three-Point Turnabout (Cont.)</p> <p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Making a Three-Point Turnabout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift to drive • ... Repeat the above procedure if the vehicle is exceptionally long or the roadway is very narrow • Check traffic • Look to target area • Accelerate into the new target area, check rear zone • Be sure turn signal is cancelled <p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to signal when moving right to the curb • Failure to check traffic • Failure to select sufficient gap • Failure to signal left to initiate the turn • Speed too fast or too slow • Failure to look back while the vehicle is moving back • Turning steering wheel too slowly, resulting in insufficient steering • Hitting the curb or dropping tires off roadway • Forgetting to shift into reverse • Forgetting to shift into "drive" • Completing the maneuver too slowly • Failure to use reference points to maximize road space for turnabout 	T8-14
<div>PARKING</div>	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking a vehicle requires speed control, steering control, visual control and accurate space judgment 	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Risky Behaviors for a Three-Point Turnabout

- Failure to signal and check traffic
- Failure to check traffic for safe gap
- Speed too fast or too slow
- Failure to look back while backing until stopped
- Turning steering wheel too slowly, resulting in insufficient steering
- Hitting the curb or dropping tires off roadway
- Forgetting to shift into Reverse, then Drive
- Completing the maneuver too slowly
- Failure to use reference points to maximize road space for turnabout

BlueLine
M8 - 14

M 8

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
◆ Parking Strategies	<p>Parking is easier and safer if the following strategies are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for a parking space with enough room for entering and exiting easily • Observe and follow all signs and laws • Be aware of other vehicles exiting their parking space • Avoid spaces at the end of parking lanes where being hit is more likely • Avoid spaces near a large vehicle that may block the LOS • Avoid spaces with a poorly parked vehicle on either side <p>Leaving a parking space also requires speed control, steering control, and accurate judgment of space</p> <p>Leaving a parking space is easier and safer when following these good habits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search for traffic and pedestrians • Communicate with other drivers by signaling • When it is safe to move, move slowly • Be aware of the swing of the front or rear of the vehicle • Gradually accelerate to driving speed • Check rear zone 	T8-15
◆ Parking Laws	<p>Parking is not permitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On sidewalks • On the street side of any parked vehicle (this is known as “double parking”) • In intersections • Within 50 feet of railroad tracks • On bridges or overpasses • In front of a driveway • Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant • Within 20 feet of a crosswalk • Within 30 feet of a stop sign, yield sign, or traffic signal • Within 20 feet of a fire station driveway • On any controlled-access highway (freeway) • Where prohibited by signs or a red, yellow, or white “no parking” curb • In a handicapped parking area unless you have been given a handicap license plate or special card 	T8-17

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Parking Strategies

Parking is easier and safer if the following strategies are used:

- Look for a parking space with enough room for entering and exiting easily
- Observe and follow all signs and laws
- Be aware of other vehicles exiting parking spaces
- Avoid spaces at the end of parking lanes where being hit is more likely
- Avoid spaces near a large vehicle that may block the LOS
- Avoid spaces with a poorly parked vehicle on either side



MS - 15

Parking Strategies

Leaving a parking space requires speed control, steering control, and accurate judgment of space

- Search for traffic and pedestrians
- Communicate by signaling
- Move slowly
- Be aware of front or rear swing of the vehicle
- Gradually accelerate to driving speed
- Check rear zone



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Parking Laws

Parking is not permitted:



- On sidewalks
- On the street side of any parked vehicle known as "double parking"
- In intersections
- Within 50 feet of railroad tracks
- On bridges or overpasses
- In front of a driveway
- Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant
- Within 20 feet of a crosswalk
- Within 30 feet of a stop sign, yield sign, or traffic signal
- Within 20 feet of a fire station driveway
- On any controlled-access highway (freeway)
- Where prohibited by signs or a red, yellow, or white "no parking" curb
- In a handicapped parking area unless you have been given a handicap license plate or special card



MS - 17

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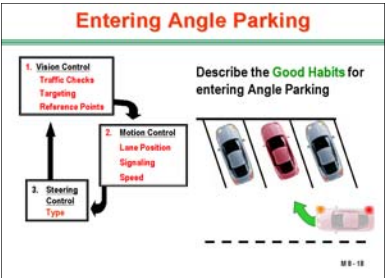
Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Parking Laws (Cont.)</p>	<p>When outside a business or residential district drivers are not permitted to stop, park or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the roadway when space to stop, park or leave the vehicle off the roadway is available</p> <p>The width of the road opposite a parked vehicle must be free for other vehicles and leave a clear view of the stopped vehicle from a distance of two hundred (200) feet in each direction upon the highway</p> <p>The law does not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled and temporarily leaving the vehicle on or near the roadway</p> <p>One-way street parking must be in the direction of traffic movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles must park in the direction of traffic movement <p>Vehicles must be stopped or parked with the wheels parallel to and within eighteen (18) inches of the curb or as close as practicable to the edge of the shoulder</p>	
<p>ANGLE PARKING</p>	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss</p> <p>Angle parking is most commonly found in parking lots, garages, and on some wide streets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The angle is typically about 30 degrees • Spaces can be narrow, so speed control, steering control, and accurate judgment are essential 	
<p>◆ Good Habits for Angle Parking</p>	<p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include:</p> <p>Search for anything in and around the parking space that will present a hazard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the vehicle in the space next to the desired space parked crooked? • Are there pedestrians or animals nearby? • Check for traffic • Check and control the rear zone • Communicate intentions by signaling at least 100 feet before parking and tapping the brake pedal to alert others • Position vehicle at least 6-8 feet from the desired parking space • Check blind spot in the direction of the parking space • See center (target) of the parking space without the line of sight cutting across the parking line • Creep (move very slowly) and turn the wheel fast (hand-over-hand) toward target • Straighten wheels and center vehicle in space • Stop with front bumper even with the curb or parking line 	T8-18

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 8



Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Good Habits for Angle Parking (Cont.)</p>	<p>Reference Point use when angle parked to left</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The curb or a line will appear to the rear of the left windshield corner post <p>Reference Point use when angle parked to right</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The curb or a line will appear by the driver's side front corner post • Shift to PARK or 1st gear • Secure the vehicle with the parking brake 	
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Entering Angle Parking</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to check the rear zone • Failure to signal • Side position too close to parking space • Speed too fast • Steering insufficient or too slow • Failure to target to center of the parking space • Hitting curb due to incorrect forward reference point • Failure to straighten wheels • Parking too close to other vehicles • Failure to set parking brake 	T8-19
<p>◆ Good Habits Exiting Angle Parking</p>	<p>Good habits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search for traffic and pedestrians • Communicate with other drivers and pedestrians by signaling for five seconds • Shift to reverse and release the parking brake • Look back (over shoulder, checking rear zones) and creep straight back. • When exiting from a <u>right side</u> parking space, begin turning left when the vehicle's front bumper is even with the rear bumper of the parked car to the left – watch the front end swing! • When exiting from a <u>left side</u> parking space, begin turning to the right when the vehicle's front bumper is even with the rear bumper of the parked car to the right – watch the front end swing! • Back into the nearest lane, stop when vehicle is straight in the lane • With wheels straight shift to drive • Cancel signal, shift to drive • Accelerate gradually and check rear zone 	T8-20

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Risky Behaviors – Entering Angle Parking



- Failure to check the rear zone
- Forgetting to signal
- Side position too close to parking space
- Speed too fast
- Steering insufficient or too slow
- Failure to target to center of the parking space
- Hitting curb due to incorrect forward reference point
- Forgetting to straighten wheels
- Parking too close to other vehicles
- Forgetting to set the parking brake

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M 8

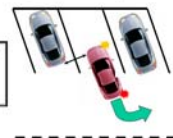
Exiting Angle Parking

1. Vision Control
Traffic Checks
Targeting
Reference Points



2. Motion Control
Lane Position
Signaling
Speed
Shifting

Describe the **Good Habits** for exiting Angle Parking



M8 - 20

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Exiting Angle Parking</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to check the rear zone • Failure to signal • Failure to shift to Reverse • Failure to release parking brake • Speed too fast • Steering too much, too little, too slow, too soon or too late • Failure to look back while the vehicle is moving • Failure to check the front bumper swing • Begins turning before bumper of the other vehicle is cleared • Failure to straighten wheels after leaving parking space • Failure to stop when the vehicle is straight • Crosses into oncoming traffic while exiting • Exits by driving forward and entering the next lane in the wrong direction (in parking lots) 	M8-21
<p>PERPENDICULAR PARKING</p>	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss</p> <p>Perpendicular parking is most commonly found in parking lots, garages, and on some wide streets</p> <p>There are two types of perpendicular parking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulling in forward • Backing in <p>Spaces can be narrow, so speed control, steering control, and accurate judgment are essential</p>	

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Risky Behaviors - Exiting Angle Parking

Good Driving Habits

RISKY BEHAVIORS

Failure to signal

Failure to check the rear zone

Failure to shift to Reverse

Failure to release parking brake

Speed too fast

Steering too much, too little, too slow, too soon, or too late

Failure to look back while backing until stopped

Failure to check the front bumper swing

Begins turning before bumper of the other vehicle is cleared

Failure to straighten wheels after leaving parking space

Failure to stop when the vehicle is straight

Crosses into oncoming traffic while exiting

Exits by driving forward and entering the next lane in the wrong direction in parking lots

Illustration

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M 8

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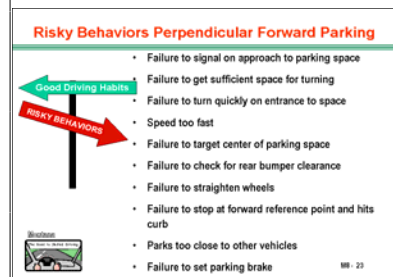
Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Good Habits for Perpendicular Forward Parking</p>	<p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intentions by signaling at least 100 feet and tapping brakes • Check rear zone when slowing • Check zones for traffic and pedestrians • Position vehicle at least eight feet from the parking space • Be able to see to the center of the parking space • Turn sharply when front bumper passes the left/right rear bumper of the vehicle to the right/left of the parking space • Target to the center of the parking space • Enter slowly checking front swing and rear fender for clearance • Straighten wheels, center in space • Stop at forward reference point • Secure the vehicle with parking brake 	M8-22
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Perpendicular Forward Parking</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to signal on approach to parking space • Failure to get sufficient space for turning • Failure to turn quickly on entrance to space • Speed too fast • Failure to target center of parking space • Failure to check for rear bumper clearance • Failure to straighten wheels • Failure to stop at forward reference point and hits curb • Parks too close to other vehicles • Failure to set parking brake 	M8-23

Student Learning Activities

Resources



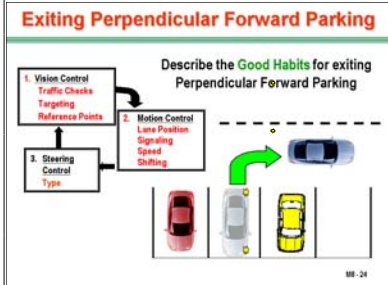
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Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Good Habits Exiting Perpendicular Forward Park- ing</p>	<p>Good habits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for traffic and pedestrians • Communicate with other drivers by signaling for five seconds • Shift to reverse and release parking brake • Look back (over shoulder, checking rear zones) while creeping straight back • Creep back slowly, control speed with brake • When front bumper is even with rear bumper of the vehicle on the left/right, begin to turn right/left • Check clearances on both sides and continually check all rear zones • Back into nearest lane • Stop with wheels straight • Shift to drive 	M8-24
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Exiting Perpendicular Forward Parking</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to signal • Forgets to shift into reverse • Forgets to release the parking brake • Failure to check traffic/pedestrians • Failure to check bumper clearance • Begins turning too soon or too late • Failure to look back while backing, until stopped • Stops in oncoming lane of traffic • Speed too fast 	M8-25

Student Learning Activities

Resources



M 8



Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Backing into a Perpendicular Parking Space</p> <p>—Advantages</p>	<p>Backing into a perpendicular parking space has advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is easier to get in and out of tight parking spaces • It takes less time to park and pull out of the space • Provides a better view when leaving the space • Avoids backing out into traffic • More likely to be let into the traffic flow by other drivers when exiting • Reduced risk of hitting something or being hit • Gives the best control and less stress 	T8-26
<p>—Good Habits</p>	<p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intentions by signaling 100 feet and tapping brake • Check rear zone • Check for traffic and pedestrians • Position vehicle two-three feet from the parked cars • Stop when the driver's body appears to be aligned in the center of the parking space, to check available space and let others know of your intention to park • Check rear zone • Select a target at a 45-degree angle to the left in preparation for backing to the right • Creep and turn the wheel fast toward the target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... Use the least amount of space to get on target • Before straightening tires, look over right shoulder to check alignment into space • Shift to reverse when aligned to the space and tires are straight • Back to the rear pivot point then use hand-over-hand to steer through pivot point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... The <u>pivot point</u> is when the corner of the parked car is in the rear window's blind spot ... This is the position to begin turning the steering wheel to back into the space • Creep and turn the wheel quickly and fully to the right • Creep back slowly and straighten the vehicle in the parking space • Check rear bumper location using rear reference point by looking over the left shoulder • Shift into "Park" and set the parking brake 	T8-27

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Backing Into Perpendicular Parking

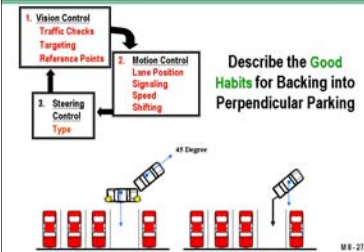
ADVANTAGES

- It is easier to get in and out of tight parking spaces
- It takes less time to park and pull out of the space
- Provides a better view when leaving the space
- Avoids backing out into traffic
- More likely to be let into the traffic flow when exiting
- Reduced risk of hitting something or being hit
- Gives the best control and less stress



M8 - 26

Backing Into Perpendicular Parking



M 8


Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Backing into a Perpendicular Parking Space</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to signal and check for traffic and pedestrians • Failure to approach and align to space correctly • Speed too fast when turning to the 45-degree target • Forgetting to shift into reverse • Failing to look back while backing until stopped • Speeding when backing • Failure to identify and use pivot point • Failure to turn quickly at pivot point • Failure to straighten wheels and align in middle of space • Failure to check rear reference point • Failure to shift into "Park" • Failure to set parking brake 	T8-28
<p>◆ Good Habits Exiting Backing in Perpendicular Parking</p>	<p>Good exiting habits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search for traffic and pedestrians • Communicate with other drivers by signaling • Shift to Drive • Release parking brake • Creep forward checking traffic in both directions • See past the front bumpers of the vehicles on either side • Before turning, select a new target • Gradually accelerate to the target, check turn signal has cancelled • Check rear zone 	T8-29
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors Exiting a Backing into Perpendicular Parking</p>	<p>This maneuver has the least amount of risk because the driver pulls forward into traffic when exiting a parking space</p> <p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to signal and check for traffic and pedestrians • Speed too fast while exiting • Turning too soon or too late out of space • Failure to see open zone to new target area 	T8-30

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Risky Behaviors Backing Into Perpendicular Parking




- Failure to signal and check for traffic and pedestrians
- Failure to approach and align to space correctly
- Speed too fast when turning to the 45-degree target
- Forgetting to shift into reverse
- Failing to look back while backing until stopped
- Speed too fast when backing
- Failure to identify and use pivot point
- Failure to turn quickly at pivot point
- Failure to straighten wheels and align in middle of space
- Failure to check rear reference point
- Failure to shift into "Park" and set Park Brake

Illustration

MS - 28

Exiting a Backing Into Perpendicular Parking



Describe the **Good Habits** for exiting a backing into Perpendicular Parking


1. Vision Control
Traffic Checks
Targeting
Reference Points
2. Motion Control
Lane Position
Signaling
Speed
Shifting
3. Steering Control
Type

Illustration

MS - 29

M 8

Risky Behaviors Exiting a Backing in Perpendicular Parking



This maneuver has the least amount of risk because the driver pulls forward into traffic

Be aware of these risky behaviors:

- Failure to signal and check for traffic and pedestrians
- Speed too fast while exiting
- Turning too soon or too late out of space
- Failure to see open zone to new target area

Illustration

MS - 30

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
PARALLEL PARKING	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parallel parking is usually along the side of a street between two other vehicles • Good steering, vision, and speed control skills are essential <p>To parallel park, a space at least five-six feet longer than the length of the vehicle is needed ... Most marked parking spaces are 22 feet long</p> <p>◆ Good Habits for Entering Parallel Parking</p> <p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for traffic and pedestrians • Communicate intentions by signaling at least 100 feet before and tapping brakes • Check rearview mirror • Pause when the vehicle is even with the space to check available space and to let drivers behind know of intention to park in the space • Position vehicle 2-3 feet beside the vehicle in front of the parking space • Use reference points to line up back bumpers • Shift to reverse • Check all zones, look back, creep and turn wheel fully toward the curb using hand-over-hand steering • Check front zones frequently • Stop when the vehicle is at a 45-degree angle; see the back of the passenger side seat even with the rear bumper of the front vehicle (look in outside mirror to see corner of parking space) • Continue backing slowly, straighten tires quickly • When the front bumper is even with the front vehicle's back bumper (the front corner post covers the left rear corner of the vehicle ahead), turn wheels sharply toward the street • When parallel to the curb, straighten wheels, center in space • Park within 18 inches of curb or edge of roadway • Shift into "Park" and set parking brake 	T8-31

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Entering Parallel Parking

Describe the **Good Habits** for entering Parallel Parking

1. Vision Control
Traffic Checks
Targeting
Reference Points

2. Motion Control
Lane Position
Signaling
Speed/Brakes
Shifting

3. Steering Control
Type

A diagram illustrating the steps for entering parallel parking. It shows three cars, labeled A, B, and C, in a parking lot. Car A is in the correct position, Car B is slightly off, and Car C is further off. The diagram is labeled 'M8 - 31'.

M 8

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Risky Behavior When Entering Parallel Parking</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to check rearview mirror for traffic to the rear • Failure to signal • Failure to pause beside parallel parking space (chance to double check available size (space) and communicate to traffic behind, intention to parallel park • Failure to align rear bumpers • Stops too close or too far away from the vehicle in front of the space • Forgets to shift to reverse • Failure to obtain a 45-degree angle • Failure to check outside mirror • Failure to look back while backing • Looks over wrong shoulder while backing • Speed too fast while backing • Failure to turn wheel fully while backing into space • Failure to center vehicle into space • Failure to straighten wheels • Failure to shift into “Park” and set parking brake 	T8-32
<p>◆ Good Habits Exiting Parallel Parking</p>	<p>Exiting requires similar behaviors as a lane change</p> <p>Good habits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift to reverse and back to the rear of parking space • Shift to drive • Check traffic to the front, sides, rear, select a safe gap and open path of travel • Signal the intention to leave the space • Check and confirm the blind spot is clear • Watch left rear bumper of vehicle in front • Select a target and enter the new lane • Release the turn signal lever • Adjust speed to traffic • Get an update on the rear zone 	T8-33
<p>◆ Risky Behavior Exiting Parallel Parking</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to signal • Forgets to shift to REVERSE, then DRIVE • Failure to check blind area • Forgets to release parking brake • Selects wrong gear or forgets to shift to proper gear • Failure to clear vehicle parked in front or back • Speed too fast while exiting 	T8-34

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Risky Behaviors When Entering Parallel Parking



- Failure to signal
- Failure to check rearview mirror for traffic to the rear
- Failure to pause beside parallel parking space (chance to double check available space (size) and communicate to traffic behind, intention to parallel park)
- Failure to align rear bumpers
- Stops too close or too far away from the vehicle in front of the space
- Forgets to shift to reverse
- Failure to obtain a 45-degree angle
- Failure to check outside mirror
- Failure to look back while backing
- Looks over wrong shoulder while backing
- Speed too fast while backing
- Failure to turn wheel fully while backing into space
- Failure to center vehicle into space
- Failure to straighten wheels
- Failure to shift into "Park" and set parking brake



M8 - 32

M 8

Exiting Parallel Parking

Describe the **Good Habits** for exiting Parallel Parking



M8 - 33

Risky Behaviors Exiting Parallel Parking



- Failure to signal
- Failure to check blind area
- Forgets to release parking brake
- Selects wrong gear or forgets to shift to proper gear
- Failure to clear vehicle parked in front or back
- Speed too fast



M8 - 34

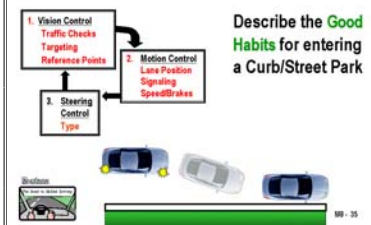
Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
CURB OR STREET PARKING	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss</p> <p>This parking maneuver is required on the Montana skills test for a driver's license</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This may require a parallel parking maneuver or approaching the curb and parking within the required distance from the curb 	
<p>◆ Good Habits for Curb or Street Park</p>	<p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search for traffic and pedestrians • Check for vehicle clearance in front • Communicate with other drivers by signaling at least 100 feet prior to the planned maneuver • Tap the brakes to indicate the vehicle is stopping • Check blind spot and rear zone • Signal right (or left) • Control speed • Use reference points to position vehicle within 18 inches of the curb • Stop and shift to park • Set the parking brake • Exit the vehicle when traffic is clear 	T8-35
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Entering a Curb or Street Park</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to see other traffic or pedestrians • Failure to signal • Failure to communicate intention to park • Failure to judge sufficient space for the vehicle • Parking too far from the curb line • Failure to shift to park and set parking brake • Failure to check for traffic before exiting 	T8-36
<p>◆ Good Habits When Exiting a Curb or Street Park</p>	<p>This maneuver is similar to a lane change</p> <p>Review procedures for parking on the left and right side of the street</p> <p>Good habits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search for traffic and pedestrians • Look for open line of sight and path of travel to the front and rear • Check blind spot • Communicate with others by signaling five seconds before moving • See open front and rear zones • Shift to "Drive" if needed and release parking brake • Look toward intended target area • Check space for front vehicle swing 	T8-37

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Entering Curb/Street Parking

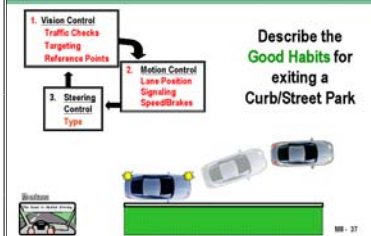


M 8

Risky Behaviors Entering Curb/Street Parking



Exiting Curb/Street Parking



Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Good Habits When Exiting a Curb or Street Park (Cont.)</p> <p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Exiting a Curb or Street Park</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check blind spot • Turn wheels all the way to the left/right while creeping forward • Check front end swing for front bumper clearance (front right corner post covers left rear corner of vehicle in front) • Check blind spot again • Smooth entry into new POT • Cancel signal • Accelerate smoothly and check rear zone <p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to check blind spot • Failure to signal • Failure to release parking brake • Speed too slow or too fast • Failure to clear bumper of the vehicle in front • Failure to clear vehicle to the rear • Failure to target into new POT • Failure to check rear zone 	T8-38
<div>HILL PARKING</div>	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss</p> <p>To keep the vehicle from rolling into traffic when parked on a hill the wheels must be turned and the parking brake must be set</p> <p>Uphill and downhill parking require turning the wheels to help keep the vehicle from moving or rolling into traffic once the vehicle has been secured and exited</p>	
<p>◆ Good Habits When Parking Uphill With a Curb</p>	<p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signal • Check for traffic and pedestrians • Position vehicle close to curb (use personal reference point) • Before stopping, turn wheels sharply left • Shift to neutral, allow vehicle to creep back slowly until the right front tire touches the curb • Shift to "Park" (or first gear if manual transmission) • Set the parking brake 	T8-39
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Parking Uphill With a Curb</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forgets to signal • Failure to check for traffic, pedestrians • Positions vehicle too far from the curb • Turns wheels in wrong direction or fails to turn the wheels • Turns wheel sharply after stopping, resulting in "dry steering" which is hard on the tires • Failure to shift to neutral and back to the curb • Forgets to set the parking brake 	T8-40

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Risky Behaviors Exiting Curb/Street Parking

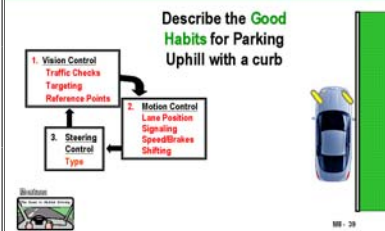


- Failure to check blind spot
- Failure to signal
- Failure to release parking brake
- Speed too slow or too fast
- Failure to clear bumper of the vehicle in front
- Failure to clear vehicle to the rear
- Failure to target into new POT
- Failure to check rear zone

M8 - 38

M 8

Parking Uphill with a Curb



M8 - 39

Risky Behaviors Parking Uphill with a Curb



- Failure to signal
- Forgets to check for traffic and pedestrians
- Positions vehicle too far from the curb
- Turns wheels in wrong director or fails to turn the wheels
- Turns wheel sharply left after stopping – “dry steer” is hard on tires
- Failure to shift to neutral and back into the curb
- Forgets to set the parking brake

M8 - 40

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Good Habits When Exiting Uphill Parking With a Curb</p>	<p>If the hill is steep, it may be necessary to hold the vehicle in place with the brake while preparing to leave the parking space</p> <p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize wheels are turned • Search for pedestrians • Look for clear path of travel • Signal for five seconds • Check blind spots • Keep parking brake engaged • Shift to drive • Release foot brake (be sure parking brake holds) • Remember wheels are turned left against the curb • Press accelerator slightly • Release parking brake as the accelerator is pressed • Increase acceleration as needed to target area • Check rear zone 	T8-41
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Exiting Uphill Parking</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forgets wheels are turned into curb • Failure to search for pedestrians and traffic • Failure to signal • Failure to keep parking brake engaged until safe to release • Failure to use the foot brake • Insufficient acceleration • Failure to see open front/side zones • Failure to check rear zone 	T8-42
<p>◆ Good Habits for Parking Uphill Without a Curb</p>	<p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for traffic and pedestrians • Signal • Pull as far off the roadway as possible • Before stopping, turn wheels sharply right • Shift to "Park" (or first gear if manual) • Set the parking brake 	T8-43
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Parking Uphill Without a Curb</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to check for traffic and pedestrians • Failure to signal • Vehicle not moved out of the lane of moving traffic • Forgetting to turn wheels sharply right • Forgetting to shift to "Park" and set the parking brake 	T8-44

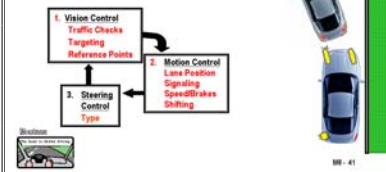
Student Learning Activities

Resources



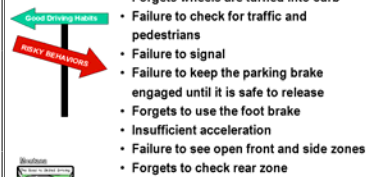
Exiting Uphill Parking with a Curb

Describe the **Good Habits** for exiting Uphill Parking with a curb

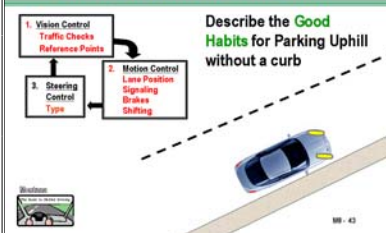


M 8

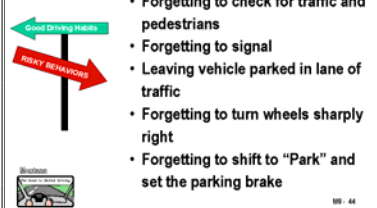
Risky Behaviors Exiting Uphill Parking with a Curb



Parking Uphill without a Curb



Risky Behaviors Parking Uphill without a Curb



Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Good Habits When Exiting Uphill Parking Without a Curb</p>	<p>Good habits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When leaving the parking space, let the vehicle creep back while straightening the wheels • Search for pedestrians and traffic • Signal for five seconds • Shift to "Drive" • See open front and rear zones • Release foot brake (be sure parking brake holds) • Press accelerator slightly • Release parking brake as the accelerator is pressed • Increase acceleration as needed toward target area • Check rear zone 	T8-45
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Exiting Uphill Parking Without a Curb</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forgets wheels are turned • Failure to check for traffic and pedestrians • Failure to signal • Forgets to shift into "Drive" • Failure to identify open zones • Releasing foot brake prematurely • Forgets to release the parking brake • Insufficient acceleration • Forgets to check rear zone 	T8-46
<p>◆ Good Habits for Downhill Parking</p> <p>—With a Curb</p> <p>—Without a Curb</p>	<p>Use the same procedure for parking downhill with and without a curb</p> <p>Good habits using vision, motion, and steering control include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for traffic and pedestrians • Signal • Position vehicle close to curb and stop (use personal reference point) • Let the vehicle creep forward while turning the wheel sharply to the right, letting the wheel gently touch the curb • Shift to park • Set the parking brake 	T8-47

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Exiting Parking Uphill without a Curb

Describe the **Good Habits** for exiting Parking Uphill without a curb

1. Vision Control
Traffic Checks
Targeting
Reference Points

2. Motion Control
Signaling
Lane Position
Brakes
Shifting

3. Steering Control
Type

100 - 45

Risky Behaviors Exiting Uphill Parking without a Curb

← Good Driving Habits

→ RISKY BEHAVIORS

- Forgets wheels are turned
- Failure to check traffic and pedestrians
- Failure to signal
- Failure to shift into "Drive"
- Failure to identify open zones
- Releasing foot brake too soon
- Failure to release parking brake
- Insufficient acceleration
- Forgets to check rear zone

100 - 46

M 8

Parking Downhill with/without a Curb

Describe the **Good Habits** for Parking Downhill with/without a curb

1. Vision Control
Traffic Checks
Targeting
Reference Points

2. Motion Control
Signaling
Lane Position
Speed/Brakes
Shifting

3. Steering Control
Type

100 - 47

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Parking Downhill With and Without a Curb</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to signal • Positions vehicle too far from the curb or edge of the road • Wheels turned in wrong direction or not turned • Speed too fast • Forgets to shift to Park • Failure to set parking brake 	T8-48
<p>◆ Good Habits for Exiting Downhill Parking With and Without a Curb</p>	<p>Good habits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When leaving the parking space, be sure the downhill traffic is not traveling faster than it appears • Search for pedestrians and traffic • Signal for five seconds • If the hill is steep, it may be necessary to hold the vehicle in place with the brake while preparing to leave the parking space • Remember the wheels are turned and touching the curb • Back a short distance while straightening the wheels • Check rearview mirrors and make head check • See open front, side, and rear zones • Shift to drive • Release foot brake • Press accelerator lightly • Release parking brake as vehicle starts to move forward into lane • Check rear zone 	T8-49
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors When Exiting Parking Downhill —With and With-Out a Curb</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forgets to check for pedestrians and traffic • Failure to signal • Shifts to wrong gear • Failure to straighten wheels before leaving parking space or dry steers • Failure to check blind spot • Speed too fast • Failure to release parking brake at appropriate time 	T8-50

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Risky Behaviors Parking Downhill with/without a Curb

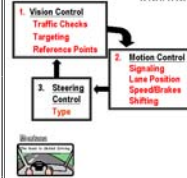


- Forgetting to signal
- Vehicle parked too far from the curb or edge of the road
- Wheels turned in the wrong direction
- Speed too fast
- Forgetting to set the parking brake

MS - 42

Exiting Parking Downhill with/without a Curb

Describe the **Good Habits** for exiting Downhill Parking with/without a curb



MS - 43

M 8

Risky Behaviors Exiting Downhill Parking with/without a Curb



- Forgetting to check for pedestrians and traffic
- Forgetting to signal
- Shifting to the wrong gear
- Forgetting to straighten wheels before leaving parking space or dry steers
- Forgetting to check blind spot
- Speed too fast
- Forgetting to release parking brake at the appropriate time

MS - 50

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
ADDITIONAL PARKING STRATEGIES AND LOCATIONS	<p>Introduce, model, practice, and discuss</p> <p>Many crashes occur in parking lots</p> <p>Developing the good habits for these different locations can reduce the chances of being involved in a parking lot crash</p>	
<p>◆ Parking Lot Strategies</p>	<p>Drivers often fail to stay within lanes in a parking lot and the risk of a collision is high when the parking lot is busy with traffic and pedestrians</p> <p>Good habits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obey speed limits • Follow the directions of the signs and markings • Do not drive diagonally across parking lot lane markings • Be alert for pedestrians, bicyclists, rollerbladers and skateboarders • Avoid tight parking spaces • Avoid competing for a parking space • Pull into the space far enough that the front and rear of the vehicle are not in the flow of traffic • Position the vehicle properly in the space • Secure the vehicle, locking valuables in the trunk • Secure parking brake • Search all directions when exiting the parking space • Watch for others as drivers backing may not see vehicles to the rear 	T8-51
<p>◆ Risky Behaviors in Parking Lots</p>	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speeding • Driving against traffic flow • Failure to see pedestrians, rollerbladers, skateboarders • Parking very close to other vehicles • Leaving valuables where others can see them • Failure to secure the vehicle • Failure to search before moving the vehicle • Failure to see other drivers 	
<p>◆ Parking Garage Strategies</p>	<p>Parking garages may be enclosed, under ground, or multi-floor without full walls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibility may be limited due to darkened conditions • It is often harder for drivers to see each other • Pillars can create large blind spots 	T8-52

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Parking Lot Strategies

- Obey speed limits
- Follow the directions of the signs and markings
- Do not drive diagonally across parking lot lane markings
- Be alert for pedestrians, bicyclists, roller-bladers and skateboarders
- Avoid tight parking spaces
- Avoid competing for a parking space



- Pull into the space far enough that the front and rear of the vehicle are not in the flow of traffic
- Position the vehicle properly in the space
- Secure parking brake
- Secure the vehicle, locking valuables in the trunk
- Search all directions when exiting the parking space
- Watch for drivers backing who may not see vehicles to the rear



M8 - 51

M 8

Parking Garage Strategies

- Watch for backup lights on other vehicles
- Observe and follow all signs
- Stay to the right
- Use headlights in dark garages
- Be aware of people in and around the garage



- When leaving the parking garage be aware - approach the vehicle with key in hand, look around and in the vehicle for unwanted passengers
- Drive slowly and watch for pedestrians



M8 - 52

Instructional Topic	Content	Slide
◆ Garage Strategies (Cont.)	<p>Good habits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch for backup lights on other vehicles • Observe and follow all signs • Stay to the right • Use headlights in dark garages • Be aware of people in and around the garage • When leaving the parking garage be aware - approach the vehicle with key in hand, look around and in the vehicle for unwanted passengers • Drive slowly and watch for pedestrians 	
◆ Risky Behaviors When Using Public Garage Parking	<p>Risky behaviors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to see other vehicles backing out • Failure to be aware when approaching or leaving the vehicle • Excessive speed • Failure to recognize line of sight restrictions caused by the building or vehicles • Failure to use headlights • Failure to see signs and marking 	
◆ Airport Parking Strategies	<p>Parking at airport terminal buildings is usually not allowed, parking is for temporary drop off and pick up only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vehicle may be towed if the vehicle is left unattended at a terminal • When parking, use short term, long term, or metered parking • Place the parking receipt in a secure location inside the vehicle 	T8-53 T8-54
◆ Handicapped Parking	<p>The handicapped parking symbol indicates parking spaces are reserved for a handicapped person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles displaying this symbol on their license plate or a special card in or around the dashboard may park in handicapped spaces <p>Non-handicapped drivers are prohibited from parking in handicapped parking areas and may be fined (\$100) for violations</p> <p>A handicapped person may park vehicles displaying the handicapped symbol in public parking spaces without paying and the time is unlimited</p>	T8 -55
ASSIGNMENT		
ASSESSMENT		

Student Learning Activities

Resources



Parking Garage Risky Behaviors



- Failure to see other vehicles backing out
- Failure to be aware when approaching or leaving the vehicle
- Excessive speed
- Failure to recognize line of sight restrictions caused by the building or vehicles
- Forgetting to use headlight
- Failure to see signs, marking

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M 8

Airport Parking Strategies

- Parking at most airport terminal buildings is usually not allowed, parking is for temporary drop off and pick up passengers only
- A vehicle may be towed if the vehicle is left unattended at a terminal
- Decide if you need short term, long term, or metered parking
- Place the parking receipt in a secure location inside the vehicle



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Handicapped Parking

The handicapped parking symbol indicates parking spaces are reserved for a handicapped person



Vehicles displaying this symbol on their license plate or a special card in or around the dashboard may park in handicapped spaces

Non-handicapped drivers are prohibited from parking in handicapped parking areas and may be fined (\$100) for violations

A handicapped person may park automobiles displaying the handicapped symbol in public parking spaces without paying and the time is unlimited

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